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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICERECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER
JUN 20 2008

In the Patent Application of

John David Laughlin

Application No. 09/976,302

Filed: October 11, 2001

For: Method and System for Defining
Separate Print Quality Regions
within a Print Job

Group Art Unit: 2176

Examiner: DEBROW, James, J.

Conf. No.: 1847

APPEAL BRIEFMail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Appellant filed an initial appeal brief in this application on May 31, 2007. In response, the Examiner reopened prosecution with a non-final Office Action dated September 6, 2007. Appellant the filed a second appeal brief, reinstating the appeal, on December 6, 2007. Again, the Examiner has reopened prosecution with a non-final Office Action dated March 20, 2008 (the "current Action" or the "Action"). Having reviewed that non-final Office Action, Appellant finds that the rejection of the present application is without merit and hereby requests reinstatement of the appeal in this application. A renewed Notice of Appeal is filed herewith. Each of the topics required by Rule 41.37 is presented herewith and is labeled appropriately.

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I. Real Party in Interest

The real party in interest is Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP, a limited partnership established under the laws of the State of Texas and having a principal place of business at 20555 S.H. 249 Houston, TX 77070, U.S.A. (hereinafter "HPDC"). HPDC is a Texas limited partnership and is a wholly-owned affiliate of Hewlett-Packard Company, a Delaware Corporation, headquartered in Palo Alto, CA. The general or managing partner of HPDC is HPQ Holdings, LLC.

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II. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no appeals or interferences related to the present application of which the Appellants are aware.

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III. Status of Claims

Claims 1, 6-10, 13-17, 20 and 21 have been cancelled previously. Consequently, claims 2-5, 11, 12, 18, 19 and 22-33 are currently pending for further action, and all stand rejected. Accordingly, Appellant appeals from the rejection of claims 2-5, 11, 12, 18, 19 and 22-33, which claims are presented in the Appendix.

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IV. Status of Amendments

No amendments have been filed subsequent to the final Office Action of November 30, 2006 or the current Action of March 20, 2008, from which Appellant takes this appeal.

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RECEIVED
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JUN 20 2008V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Through the printer driver, the user may also be able to specify the print quality of the print job. For example, if it is important that the resulting hard copy look good, the user may specify a high print quality. This will typically require more toner or ink from the printer (101) and take longer to generate the printed document. However, if it is not important that the print job has a high print quality, the user can specify a lower print quality using the printer driver. In this way, toner will be conserved and the resulting document can typically be printed more quickly. (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0012).

A problem arises, however, if there are elements in the document that need a high print quality to look satisfactory and other elements that do not. For example, if a document includes both text and photographs, the text may not require a high print quality to be entirely legible and otherwise appear as desired. However, the photographs may not look sharp and satisfactory unless printed with a high print quality. In order to have the photographs appear as desired, the user will have to set the print job to run at a high print quality. The photographs will be satisfactorily printed, as will the accompanying text, but the accompanying text will require more toner and time to print that is necessary for a satisfactory product. (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0013).

Accordingly, Appellant's specification describes a method and system in which a user can, through a printer driver running on a host computer, define regions within a single page of a print job and independently specify a desired print quality setting for each such region. In this way, those elements of a print job that require a high print quality for a satisfactory appearance, such as photographs, can be identified and printed at appropriate quality levels, while other elements, such as text, that do not require a high print quality for a satisfactory

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appearance can be printed at a lesser print quality level. (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0016).

Claim 2 recites:

A printer driver (203) stored on a computer-readable medium comprising:
an interface (Fig. 2) configured to receive print job data (202) (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0040*);

a print job formatting routine (206) which notes one or more regions within a print job derived from said print job data and further specifies a particular print quality level at which each such region is then printed (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0044*);

a WYSIWYG display routine (204) for generating a WYSIWYG display (133) of said print job (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0018*); and

a user input routine (205) for receiving user input defining said one or more regions within said print job using said WYSIWYG display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0043*).

Claim 11 recites:

A method of printing documents comprising printing designated regions within a print job (202) at different print quality levels, said method further comprising:

displaying (134) a WYSIWYG display of said print job (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0047*); and

receiving user input (136) defining one or more of said regions within said print job (202) using said WYSIWYG display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job (202) as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular

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element or elements of said print job (202) as desired by a user (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0049*).

Claim 18 recites:

A computer system comprising:
a host computer (100) (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0036*);
an interface (Fig. 2) on said host computer (100) for connecting a printing device (101) to said host computer (100) (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0037*);
and
a printer driver (203) stored on said host computer (100) for formatting print job data (202) from said host computer (100) to a printing device (101) (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0041*);
wherein said printer driver (203) comprises a print job formatting routine (206) which notes one or more regions within a print job (202) derived from print job data and further specifies a particular print quality level at which each such region is to be printed (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0043*); and
wherein said print driver (203) further comprises:
a WYSIWYG display routine (204) for generating a WYSIWYG display of a print job (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0018*); and
a user input routine (205) for receiving user input defining said one or more regions within a print job using said WYSIWYG display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job (202) as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0043*).

Claim 25 recites:

A printer driver (203) stored on a computer-readable medium comprising:
an interface (Fig. 2) configured to receive print job data (202);

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a user interface (104, 105) with which a user designates one or more specific regions of a print job represented by said print job data (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0042-3*); and

a print job formatting routine (206) which notes said one or more regions within said print job (202) and further specifies a particular print quality level at which each such region is then printed (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0043*),

wherein user input through said user interface can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0043*).

Claim 32 recites:

A printer driver (203) stored on a computer-readable medium comprising:
an interface (Fig. 2) configured to receive print job data (202);

a print job formatting routine (206) which notes one or more regions within a print job (202) derived from said print job data and further specifies a particular print quality level at which each such region is then printed (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0043*);

a display routine (204) for generating a display of said print job (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0042*); and

a user input routine (205) for receiving user input defining said one or more regions within said print job (202) using said display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a use (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0043*).

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Claim 33 recites:

A method of printing documents comprising printing designated regions within a print job at different print quality levels (Fig. 3), said method further comprising:

displaying a display of said print job (133, 134) (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0047*); and

receiving user input (136) defining one or more of said regions within said print job using said display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user (*Appellant's specification, paragraph 0043*).

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VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

In the current Action of March 20, 2008, the following grounds of rejection were raised:

(1) Claims 2-5, 11, 12, 18, 19, 25-27 and 29-33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of U.S. Patent No. 5,579,446 to Naik et al. ("Naik") and U.S. Patent No. 6,236,462 to Terasaka ("Terasaka").

(2) Claims 22-24 and 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combined teachings of Naik, Terasaka and U.S. Patent No. 6,017,113 to Nicoloff, Jr. et al. ("Nicoloff").

Accordingly, Appellant hereby respectfully requests review of these rejections in the present appeal. Appellant further notes that the new grounds of rejection in the Action of March 20, 2008 do *not* include any new prior art that has not already been applied and refuted during the tortuous prosecution of this application.

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VII. Argument

(1) Claims 2-5, 11, 12, 18, 19, 25-27 and 29-33 are patentable over Naik and Terasaka:

Claims 2, 11, 18, 25, 32 and 33:

Claim 2 recites:

A printer driver stored on a computer-readable medium comprising:
an interface configured to receive print job data;
a print job formatting routine which notes one or more regions within a print job derived from said print job data and further specifies a particular print quality level at which each such region is then printed;
a WYSIWYG display routine for generating a WYSIWYG display of said print job; and
a user input routine for receiving user input defining said one or more regions within said print job using said WYSIWYG display, *wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.*

(Emphasis added).

Claim 11 recites:

A method of printing documents comprising printing designated regions within a print job at different print quality levels, said method further comprising:
displaying a WYSIWYG display of said print job; and
receiving user input defining one or more of said regions within said print job using said WYSIWYG display, *wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.*

(Emphasis added).

Claim 18 recites:

A computer system comprising:
a host computer;
an interface on said host computer for connecting a printing device to said host computer; and
a printer driver stored on said host computer for formatting print job data from said host computer to a printing device;

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wherein said printer driver comprises a print job formatting routine which notes one or more regions within a print job derived from print job data and further specifies a particular print quality level at which each such region is to be printed; and wherein said print driver further comprises:

a WYSIWYG display routine for generating a WYSIWYG display of a print job; and

a user input routine for receiving user input defining said one or more regions within a print job using said WYSIWYG display, *wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.*

(Emphasis added).

Claim 25 recites:

A printer driver stored on a computer-readable medium comprising:

an interface configured to receive print job data;

a user interface with which a user designates one or more specific regions of a print job represented by said print job data; and

a print job formatting routine which notes said one or more regions within said print job and further specifies a particular print quality level at which each such region is then printed,

wherein user input through said user interface can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.

(Emphasis added).

Claim 32 recites:

A printer driver stored on a computer-readable medium comprising:

an interface configured to receive print job data;

a print job formatting routine which notes one or more regions within a print job derived from said print job data and further specifies a particular print quality level at which each such region is then printed;

a display routine for generating a display of said print job; and

a user input routine for receiving user input defining said one or more regions within said print job using said display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.

(Emphasis added).

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Claim 33 recites:

A method of printing documents comprising printing designated regions within a print job at different print quality levels, said method further comprising: displaying a display of said print job; and receiving user input defining one or more of said regions within said print job using said display, *wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.*

(Emphasis added).

In contrast, the cited prior art references, taken in any combination, do not teach or suggest a print driver, system or method in which a user can specify different print quality levels for different user-defined regions of a print job.

Naik teaches that text, graphics and photos are recognized by the system and may be printed using different techniques. (Naik, Fig. 5). Naik implies that these elements are automatically recognized by the system and then printed accordingly. (Naik, col. 5, lines 26-29). Naik never teaches or suggests that a user input routine receives user input that defines one or more regions within a print job as desired by a user per Appellant's claims.

The recent Office Action expressly concedes that "Naik does not expressly disclose ... a user input routine for receiving user input defining the one or more regions within the print job using the WYSIWYG display, wherein the user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independent-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by the user." (Current Action, p. 4; *See also* Action of 11/30/06, p. 3).

Given this admitted deficiency of Naik, the Action turns to Terasaka. However, Terasaka merely teaches a system in which a print job can be previewed on a host computer prior to printing. According to Terasaka, "results of printing to be produced at a terminal side are predicted at a host computer side, and print settings at the terminal side can be changed

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from the host computer, which has a preview processing section emulating the operations system of the terminal equipment, to enable the printer driver loaded from the terminal equipment to be run on the host computer and thereby to create a preview of material to be printed at the terminal equipment.” (Terasaka, abstract). Thus, Terasaka does not teach or suggest the subject matter also missing from Naik, i.e., “receiving user input defining one or more of said regions within said print job using said display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.”

It is unclear from the record why the Examiner now cites Terasaka in this regard. The Examiner has previously conceded that “Terasaka does not expressly disclose ... *a user input routine for receiving user input defining said one or more regions within said print job using said WYSIWYG display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.*” (Action of September 6, 2007, pp. 3-4) (emphasis in original).

Apparently contradicting his previous position, the Examiner now argues as follows. “Terasaka further teaches partial printing, which the Examiner concludes is analogous to regions within a print job as they both define printing regions of a document and not printing the entire document. Thus specifying the print format of form data regarding partial printing thereby teaches a user input routine for receiving user input defining the one or more regions within the print job using the WYSIWIG display, wherein the user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independent-specified print

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quality level.” (Action, p. 5). Appellant notes that the Action gives *no* citation to Terasaka to support this tremendous leap in reasoning.

The only mention in Terasaka of “partial printing” reads as follows.

As is apparent from the above description, the present invention offers significant advantages as described below.

(a) Paper wastage is reduced because of reduced possibility of print errors.

(b) No strain is imposed on communication traffic since the processing serves to reduce the number of times the printer driver is loaded.

(c) Paper size can be changed for each form even when printing continuous-form paper using a standard printer driver.

(d) *Partial printing is easy because the printed page count matches between the host computer and the host terminal printer emulator.*

(Terasaka, col. 8, lines 18-32) (emphasis added).

Thus, it would appear that Terasaka mentions partial printing on a page-by-page basis, i.e.,

“Partial printing is easy because *the printed page count matches* between the host computer and the host terminal printer emulator.” (Emphasis added).

Clearly, there is no teaching or support here or elsewhere in Terasaka for the claimed subject matter of “receiving user input defining one or more of said regions within said print job using said display, wherein said user input can selectively define *any* portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.”

(Emphasis added). The current Action unreasonably attempts to read this subject matter into Terasaka on the flimsiest of pretexts. To the contrary, neither of the applied references teach or suggest this subject matter.

Under the analysis required by *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966) to support a rejection under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art must first be determined, followed by an assessment of the differences between the prior art and the claim at issue in view of the ordinary skill in the art.

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In the present case, the scope and content of the prior art, as evidenced by Naik and Terasaka, did not include the claimed subject matter that, within a print job, a user can define "regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user" and then set "an independently-specified print quality level" for each such region. This subject matter appears to be entirely beyond the scope and content of the cited prior art.

This difference between the cited prior art and the claimed subject matter is particularly significant. As explained in Appellant's specification, the claimed subject matter allows "those elements of a print job that require a high print quality for a satisfactory appearance, such as photographs, can be identified and printed an appropriate quality levels, while other elements, such as text, that do not require a high print quality for a satisfactory appearance can be printed at a lesser print quality level." (Appellant's specification, paragraph 0032). This results in reduced printing time, optimal ink usage and lower overall printing costs. These advantages were not recognized, described or available with the systems taught by the cited prior art.

For at least these reasons, Naik and Terasaka will not support a rejection of Appellant's claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) and *Graham*. Therefore, the rejection based on Naik and Terasaka should not be sustained.

Claims 3 and 19:

The rejection of claims 3 and 19 should not be sustained for at least the same reasons given above in favor of the corresponding independent claims. Additionally, claim 3 recites "wherein said user input routine is configured to receive user input specifying a particular print quality level for each of said one or more regions defined within said print job." Claim 19 similarly recites "wherein said user input routine is configured to receive user input

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specifying a particular print quality level for each of said one or more regions defined within said print job.” This subject matter is also absent from the cited prior art.

In this regard, the current Action cites various portions of Naik. (Action, p. 5). However, as demonstrated above, Naik teaches that text, graphics and photos are recognized by the system and may be printed using different techniques. Naik implies that these elements are automatically recognized by the system and then printed accordingly. (Naik, col. 5, lines 26-29). Naik never teaches or suggests that a user input routine receives user input that defines one or more regions within a print job as desired by a user per Appellant’s claims. Consequently, Naik cannot teach or suggest “wherein said user input routine is configured to receive user input specifying a particular print quality level for each of said one or more [user defined] regions defined within said print job,” as recited in claims 3 and 19.

As noted above, under the analysis required by *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966) to support a rejection under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art must first be determined, followed by an assessment of the differences between the prior art and the claim at issue in view of the ordinary skill in the art. In the present case, the scope and content of the prior art, as evidenced by Naik and Terasaka, did not include the claimed “user input routine [that] is configured to receive user input specifying a particular print quality level for each of said one or more[user defined] regions defined within said print job.” (Emphasis added).

This subject matter, as demonstrated herein, is beyond the scope and content of the cited prior art and provides advantages and functionality not described, contemplated or available in the cited prior art. For at least these additional reasons, Naik and Terasaka cannot support a rejection of claim 3 or 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) and *Graham*. Therefore, the rejection of claims 3 and 19 should not be sustained.

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Claims 5 and 12 are patentable over Naik and Terasaka :

Claim 5 recites:

The printer driver of claim 4, wherein said user input routine is configured to display movement of a cursor on said WYSIWYG display in response to physical movement of said mouse, said *movement of said cursor being used by said user input routine to define said one or more regions within said print job.* (emphasis added).

Claim 12 similarly recites: "The method of claim 11, further comprising specifying said one or more regions within said print job by moving a cursor driven by a mouse over said WYSIWYG display."

As demonstrated above, the teachings of the cited prior art do not include user-defined regions as recited in the Appellant's independent claims. Consequently, the use of a mouse and cursor for defining such regions, as recited in claims 5 and 12, must also be outside the scope and content of the cited prior art.

As noted above, under the analysis required by *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966) to support a rejection under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art must first be determined, followed by an assessment of the differences between the prior art and the claim at issue in view of the ordinary skill in the art. In the present case, the scope and content of the prior art, as evidenced by Naik and Terasaka, did not include the claimed "user input routine [that] is configured to display movement of a cursor on said WYSIWYG display in response to physical movement of said mouse, said movement of said cursor being used by said user input routine to define said one or more regions *within said print job.*" (Emphasis added).

This subject matter, as demonstrated herein, is entirely beyond the scope and content of the cited prior art and provides advantages and functionality not described, contemplated or available in the cited prior art. For at least these additional reasons, Naik and Terasaka

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cannot support a rejection of claims 5 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) and *Graham*.

Therefore, the rejection of claims 5 and 12 should not be sustained.

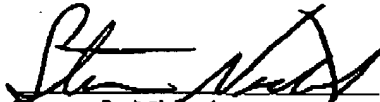
(2) Claims 22-24 and 28 are patentable over Naik, Tersaka and Nicoloff:

This rejection should not be sustained for at least the same reasons given above in favor of the patentability of the corresponding independent claims.

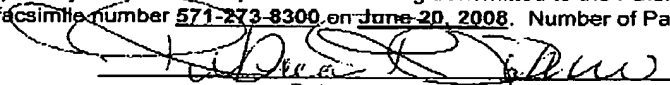
In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the final rejection of the pending claims is improper and should not be sustained. Therefore, a reversal of the Rejection of September 6, 2007 is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

DATE: June 20, 2008


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<p style="text-align: center;">CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION</p> <p>I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted to the Patent and Trademark Office facsimile number <u>571-273-8300</u> on <u>June 20, 2008</u>. Number of Pages: <u>32</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Rebecca R. Schow</p>

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VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. (cancelled)
2. (previously presented) A printer driver stored on a computer-readable medium comprising:
 - an interface configured to receive print job data;
 - a print job formatting routine which notes one or more regions within a print job derived from said print job data and further specifies a particular print quality level at which each such region is then printed;
 - a WYSIWYG display routine for generating a WYSIWYG display of said print job;
 - and
 - a user input routine for receiving user input defining said one or more regions within said print job using said WYSIWYG display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.
3. (original) The printer driver of claim 2, wherein said user input routine is configured to receive user input specifying a particular print quality level for each of said one or more regions defined within said print job.

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4. (original) The printer driver of claim 2, wherein said user input routine is configured to receive user input through a mouse connected to a host computer on which said printer driver is running.

5. (original) The printer driver of claim 4, wherein said user input routine is configured to display movement of a cursor on said WYSIWYG display in response to physical movement of said mouse, said movement of said cursor being used by said user input routine to define said one or more regions within said print job.

6-10. (cancelled)

11. (previously presented) A method of printing documents comprising printing designated regions within a print job at different print quality levels, said method further comprising:

displaying a WYSIWYG display of said print job; and

receiving user input defining one or more of said regions within said print job using said WYSIWYG display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.

12. (original) The method of claim 11, further comprising specifying said one or more regions within said print job by moving a cursor driven by a mouse over said WYSIWYG display.

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13-17. (cancelled)

18. (previously presented) A computer system comprising:

a host computer;

an interface on said host computer for connecting a printing device to said host computer; and

a printer driver stored on said host computer for formatting print job data from said host computer to a printing device;

wherein said printer driver comprises a print job formatting routine which notes one or more regions within a print job derived from print job data and further specifies a particular print quality level at which each such region is to be printed; and

wherein said print driver further comprises:

a WYSIWYG display routine for generating a WYSIWYG display of a print job; and

a user input routine for receiving user input defining said one or more regions within a print job using said WYSIWYG display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.

19. (original) The system of claim 18, wherein said user input routine is configured to receive user input specifying a particular print quality level for each of said one or more regions defined within said print job.

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20-21. (cancelled)

22. (previously presented) The printer driver of claim 2, wherein a said print quality level is defined by pixels per unit distance.

23. (previously presented) The method of claim 11, wherein a said print quality level is defined by pixels per unit distance.

24. (previously presented) The system of claim 18, wherein a said print quality level is defined by pixels per unit distance.

25. (previously presented) A printer driver stored on a computer-readable medium comprising:

an interface configured to receive print job data;

a user interface with which a user designates one or more specific regions of a print job represented by said print job data; and

a print job formatting routine which notes said one or more regions within said print job and further specifies a particular print quality level at which each such region is then printed,

wherein user input through said user interface can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.

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26. (previously presented) The printer driver of claim 25, wherein said user interface comprises a WYSIWYG display of said print job.
27. (previously presented) The printer driver of claim 25, wherein said user interface comprises a mouse moving a cursor on a display of said print job, wherein clicking and dragging said cursor on said display designates a said region of said print job.
28. (previously presented) The printer driver of claim 25, wherein said print quality level is defined by pixels per unit distance.
29. (previously presented) The printer driver of claim 2, wherein said print job formatting routine prompts a user to input a print quality level setting for at least one of said regions.
30. (previously presented) The printer driver of claim 11, further comprising prompting a user to input settings for said print quality levels corresponding to said regions.
31. (previously presented) The system of claim 18, wherein said print job formatting routine prompts a user to input a print quality level setting for at least one of said regions.
32. (previously presented) A printer driver stored on a computer-readable medium comprising:
an interface configured to receive print job data;

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a print job formatting routine which notes one or more regions within a print job derived from said print job data and further specifies a particular print quality level at which each such region is then printed;

a display routine for generating a display of said print job; and

a user input routine for receiving user input defining said one or more regions within said print job using said display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.

33. (previously presented) A method of printing documents comprising printing designated regions within a print job at different print quality levels, said method further comprising:

displaying a display of said print job; and

receiving user input defining one or more of said regions within said print job using said display, wherein said user input can selectively define any portion of said print job as a said region with an independently-specified print quality level, said regions including or excluding any particular element or elements of said print job as desired by a user.

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IX. Evidence Appendix

None

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X. Related Proceedings Appendix

None

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XI. Certificate of Service

None